BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

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BANGOR

Daily Whig and Courier.

PUBLISHED MORNINGS

At No. East End Kenduskeag Bridge

BY

BOUTELLE & BURR.

A. G. BOUTELLE, HENRY C. BURR.

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A. W. WEATHERBEE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,

LINCOLN, MAINE.

Legal business of all kinds promptly attended to. oct25

PLUMBING.

J. F. GOULD, for so long time in the roofing and plumbing business in Bangor, having made arrangements to carry on PLUMBING in connection with his other work, announces that he is prepared to make estimates for Plumbing for public and private buildings of every description. Orders solicited. jan10 may8

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY ----- EXTRACT

CONNOISSEURS ----- of a LETTER from

TO BE THE ----- A GENTLEMAN to his brother at

"ONLY GOOD ----- WORCESTER, May

SAUCE." ----- 1851.

LEA & PERRINS'

And applicable to ----- SAUCE

EVERY VARIETY ----- is pronounced by

OF DISH. ----- all to be the most

----- delicious ----- flavored

----- that is made.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

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JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

NEW YORK.

FILES ---------- FILES.

NOW IS THE TIME

To clean up and ----- your ----- hand

1000 Dozen Files

And all ----- and polishing ----- of

The Lowest Prices

And will warrant ----- as usual.

Old Files Re-cut, etc., etc., etc.,

Whig and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for insertion should be addressed to the Editor of Whig and Courier.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1877.

CONCERNING FAIR WORDS.

Some of our Republican friends in Bangor desire us to take notice of the article in the Boston Advertiser and other journals which approve the electoral bills. It seems to us quite unnecessary. The Whig and Courier is standing under the and expresses its disapproval of the measure in a discourteous and offensive manner. We dissent altogether, but have no thing to exchange hard words or impute bitter motives. Life is too short for conflicts of that kind; as our oneevil neighbor will learn in good time.—*Boston Advertiser.*

We imagine that Col. Murray, the Republican friends in Bangor, who have or has addressed the *Advertiser* on the subject, is very much like that journal by Congress in the Electoral College, and that it would be glad to get out of the hard words and

Whig and Courier.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1877.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

[SPECIAL TO THE WHIG AND COURIER.]

AUGUSTA, Jan. 24. Considerable business was transacted today in the Legislature.

Detectives in Murder and Arson.

A bill was reported to give the Attorney-General power to employ detectives to investigate offences of murder and arson with a view to discover the perpetrators.

Partition of Lands.

A resolve was reported relating to the partition of lands in township No. 18, Range 3, known as the town of Grand Isle.

County Treasurers.

A bill was reported providing that any neglect of County Treasurers to forward their reports according to sec. 17, chap. 136, R. S., shall be a breach of official bonds, and holding them liable to a forfeiture of $5 to the use of the State.

State's Islands.

A bill was reported authorizing the sale of islands on the coast belonging to the State by the Land Agent, under direction of the Governor and Council.

Portland Police.

A bill was reported to restrict the liability of Portland to not exceeding five per cent. of its valuation.

Enlargement of the State House.

The special committee on enlarging the State House recommend that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint a special commission of three men to procure plans, specifications and estimates for enlargement, and to report to the Governor and Council before the next session of the Legislature.

Adverse Legislation.

Adverse legislation was reported on order relating to protecting citizens who remove from one town to another; a bill relating to election returns; an amendment to section of school laws; on abolition of school district system. A petition to allow towns and plantations to form insurance companies was referred to the next Legislature.

Paving Streets.

A bill was reported giving authority to the city of Rockland to pave its streets and assessing for betterments.

Assault and Battery.

A bill was reported giving authority to the Municipal Court, of Ellsworth to sentence parties convicted of assault and battery to pay a fine of $50 or imprisonment thirty days.

Harbor Commissioner.

A bill was reported providing for the appointment of a Harbor Commissioner by the municipal authorities of Bath.

Jail Shop Convicts.

The Governor was requested by the House to inform that branch of the number of convicts in jail workshops under sentence from one to three years; number of workshops in the State, their cost and when built.

Senate Journal.

The usual number of copies of Senate proceedings under the direction of the Secretary were ordered to be printed.

Final Committee Reports.

The Senate amended House order relating to receiving final reports of joint committees, by ordering the several committees of the Legislature to report on the 31st inst.

State Treasurer.

A communication was received from Hon. E. H. Banks, State Treasurer elect, notifying his acceptance and transmitting his official bonds, which was sent to the committee on Financial Affairs.

Fishing and Game Laws.

The Senate has passed a resolve providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission to codify, amend or add to the laws relating to game and the fisheries and for the protection of fish, and in addition to opening fishways. The commission is to report to the next Legislature.

Excused.

Mr. Hume of the House was excused from serving on the Judiciary Committee and Mr. Pike of Calais takes his place.

Savings Bank Bill.

The savings bank bill was again debated in the House to-day at length. The discussion was confined to the amendment fixing the State tax at one per cent. Mr. Strickland of Bangor was among those who favored it, while Mr. Lord, of the same city, favored three-fourths of one per cent. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Pike of Calais then proposed an amendment providing that upon the application of any one of the trustees of a savings bank, or of any five depositors, alleging insolvency, any of the Justices of the Supreme Court may order an examination.

Municipal Indebtedness.

A general law was reported limiting the indebtedness of cities and towns to five per cent. of their valuation.

Equity Powers.

A bill was reported increasing the equity powers of the S. J. Court so that they shall apply to any property or interest conveyed in fraud of creditors.

Bills to be Reported.

[TO ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AUGUSTA, Jan. 24. The Legislative Committees have to-day voted to report bills to incorporate the Trustees of the Portland Sailor's Home; relating to the appointment of police officers at camp-meetings; relating to the tax on personal property; giving County Commissioners jurisdiction in repair of highways; relating to entries of judgment; to appeals from decisions of County Commissioners; providing for taxation of all church property excepting meeting houses, parsonages and their furniture; for views by juries in all cases at the discretion of the court; to make 32 lbs the standard weight for oats; to amend charter of Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine so that Trustees as such can hold property; bill prohibiting throwing slabs and edgings into Kennebec River or tributaries.

Adverse Reports.

Will be made on the petitions for renewing the charter of the St. Croix & Mattawamkeag Railroad Company; an order ordering to assignments for the benefit of creditors; an order relating to new indexes in Register of Deeds offices; an order for the safety of life in public halls; on petitions for the repeal of the Calais Court bill; on petition for change of the election laws of the Penobscot tribe of Indians; on the bill providing for the exemption from taxation of property of all water companies that furnish water for the extinguishment of fires free; on the bill relating to the practice of medicine.

It is understood the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance will report adversely on the order looking to the discontinuance of the office of Insurance Commissioner.

THE PONOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Second Day—Interesting Report by Dr. Weston of Bangor.

MONMOUTH, Jan. 24. The report of the Corresponding Secretary of the Society—Dr. J. C. Weston of Bangor—was listened to with marked interest by the ladies and gentlemen present. The Doctor gave very practical directions derived from his own experience, for making a lawn, and suggestions for its adornment with flowers, shrubs and shade trees. He then dealt with the subjects of landscape and window gardening in a manner that was very attractive to his audience. At the conclusion of the report, after remarks by Friend Joseph Taylor, Dr. N. T. True and George B. Sawyer, Esq., Secretary of the Society, it was voted to have a plan of Dr. Weston's ground engraved to be published in connection with the report. This is the first time that this subject has been presented to the attention of the society, and it called forth a good deal of interest. Charles S. Pope, Esq., of Manchester, then presented a report from the committee selected to present a list of apples suitable for amateur cultivators. The several varieties recommended were then taken one by one and an interesting discussion upon the merits of several of them filled the time until the hour of noon adjournment, when the subject was laid upon the table unfinished.

There was a large attendance at the afternoon session to listen to an address by Dr. N. T. True, of Bethel, a former resident of this place, subject: The composition of soil and the treatment of the different kinds requisite for orcharding. The remainder of the afternoon session was occupied by a discussion of the relation of fruit culture to general farming, which was opened by Geo. H. Andrews of Monmouth, and participated in by several citizens of Monmouth and neighboring towns, as well as members of the Society from different parts of the State.

The evening exercises were opened with a report from the committee who were entrusted with the duty of making an exhibit of Maine fruit and flowers at the Centennial. It was very gratifying to learn that while the State owed its only representation of agricultural products to the enterprise of the Society the exhibit was one entirely creditable to the State and itself. The report of the various fruit exhibits from different parts of the world was a very clever and a very entertaining one.

Further remarks appropriate to the subject were made by the President and the associate members of the committee.

At the close of the public exercises the members of the society were invited to partake of a repast, excellent in quality and abundant in quantity, which was followed by a social interchange of sentiment and brief and pithy speeches from different individuals. The arrangements and exercises were such as to reflect the highest credit upon the ladies of this town. The meeting is considered the most pleasant and profitable one thus far held by the society.

TEMPERANCE.

The State Convention at Augusta—Second Day.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 24.—The interest in the State Temperance Convention to-day was unabated. After an hour's session this morning it adjourned to give place to the convention of the Ladies' Temperance Christian Union. Mrs. Sargent of Augusta presided, and the meeting was addressed by the presiding officer, Mrs. Taylor of Portland, Miss Johnson of Stevens of Dexter, Mrs. Malloy of Indiana, Mr. Nye, of Augusta, and several others. In the afternoon Temperance Convention was held and Granite Hall was packed with ladies and children. The speaking continued through the afternoon. The Reform Club element has lead throughout the meeting. This evening the meeting was fully attended and stirring speeches were made, the ladies taking the lead. The State Temperance Convention will resume to-morrow morning for the discussion of resolutions and adjourn finally at noon.

FROM PORTLAND.

The Powder Mills Hearing.

PORTLAND, Jan. 24. The hearing of the Oriental Powder Mills against the Cumberland Mills is designed for Saturday. Judge Virgin refused to issue a restraining order in the meantime, he has cited several other interested parties to appear at the appointed time.

The Schooner Case.

In the case of the schooner Equal of Rockland against the schooner Hortensia of Boston, Judge Fox rendered a decision this afternoon for defendant.

FROM BATH.

A Paper to be Sent the Maine Delegation in Congress.

BATH, Jan. 24. A petition to the Maine delegation in Congress, requesting them to vote for the compromise bill, is being circulated here and already contains the names of our prominent business men and embraces the largest portion of the wealth and influence of both parties and is received with favor by all.

FROM MACHIAS.

Schooner Supposed to be Lost.

MACHIAS, Jan. 24. The schooner Albert Treat sailed from New York for Boston with coal late in December. She has not been heard from. Joseph W. Sawyer, master, his son and three other hands, made the crew. Fears are entertained that all are lost.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW YORK CITY.

Petitions on the Compromise Bill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24. A petition was circulated in the Produce and Maritime Exchanges yesterday and received a large number of signatures of prominent merchants urging the adoption of the compromise bill now before Congress. A counter petition was also circulated, and received a large number of names. The petitions were forwarded to Washington last night.

WASHINGTON.

The Belknap Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Ex-Secretary Belknap, who has been waiting for ten months for trial, has notified the District Attorney that he shall apply to the court next Monday for an immediate trial.

SENATORIAL BALLOTINGS.

Georgia.

ATLANTA, Jan. 24. The first ballot for U.S. Senator resulted as follows: Norwood, 96; Hill, 73; Smith, 27; Johnson, 11; D. A. Walker, 4.

Illinois.

BOSTON, Jan. 24. The thirty-ninth ballot in the Illinois Legislature resulted as follows: Davis, 82; Haines, 69; Lawrence, 42; scattering, 8. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Virginia.

One ballot was taken in the Virginia Legislature to-day for United States Senator, without a choice resulting.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, Second Session

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably the Senate bill to extend for two years the act to establish the Southern claims commission. He gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill to-morrow morning.

Several petitions, memorials, etc., were received and referred. Neither Mr. Sherman nor Mr. Gordon, being present, the resolutions in their charge were laid over.

The morning hour having expired, the compromise bill came up. Mr. Conkling not being present, a recess of ten minutes was taken. On reassembling, Mr. Conkling being still absent, Mr. Sargent spoke in opposition to the bill. He said he had endeavored to bring his mind to an assent to the provisions of this bill, first because he desired that a result might be worked out of this complication that could be satisfactory to the whole country, and second, because he desired that equal and exact justice shall be done to every candidate voted for at the late Presidential election and to each of the parties which put those candidates forward; but he did not believe this bill would accomplish any such result. There were suspicions of unfairness about the bill. It gave improper powers to the tribunal which it created, and if fairness was desired, the bill was very fortunate, because the result to be accomplished by it depended upon one man to be selected. As yet he was unknown. The supporters of the bill had addressed their arguments to two questions only. First, was the bill constitutional? and, second, was it expedient?

He then argued that it was never intended that Congress should count the Electoral vote or discriminate between returns. If the framers of the Constitution had intended to confer any such power in Congress a few words would have made it certain. It was not intended to lodge such dangerous power in Congress because the two Houses could themselves create the urgency in which the Constitution provided the House should elect a President and the Senate a Vice President. He argued that the power to count the Electoral vote is lodged in the President of the Senate.

Mr. Sargent quoted at length from the Madison papers and argued that the clause of the Constitution in regard to opening the Electoral vote as at first adopted upon by the Constitutional Convention read: "The President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all certificates and the vote shall then be counted;" which was referred to the Committee on Revision and subsequently reported to read: "The President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all certificates and the votes shall be counted;" which was referred to the Committee on Revision and that the House as previously constituted was substantially the same as that originally agreed upon by the convention. The result of the Senators forbid experiments and put them here. Where a constitutional doubt existed, he was not sufficient upon mere error, which a constitutional doubt existed, he was not sufficient upon mere error, which could satisfy the hopes of its promoters. There were elements of weakness and indecision in it; there was a suspicion of unfairness about it—more than a suspicion—there was almost a certainty that there would be unfairness in the bill. It gave improper powers to the tribunal which it created—power to go behind the decision of the States in matters confided to them by the Constitution.

If fairness was desired then the organization of the tribunal was extremely important, because the result to be worked out depended on somebody, and that man was unknown. The supporters of the bill had addressed their arguments to the question—first, is it constitutional? and second, is it expedient? To the former it was conclusively shown that the bill was unconstitutional, and no Congress should count the Electoral vote or discriminate between the votes of different States. If they intended that this power should be lodged in two Houses of Congress, a very few words would have made it certain. The fact that these words were not used showed that they did not propose to confer this dangerous power in two Houses of Congress.

He objected to the bill because it lacked one political party defeated by ordinary forms to clamor for another hearing. The people would not respect the decision of the tribunal, which was without precedent and without sanction. He regarded the bill not as a compromise, but as a surrender of Republican rights.

Mr. Sargent concluded his remarks at 1:45 when Mr. Conkling resumed the floor.

A petition numerously signed by the merchants and business men of New York pending bill in favor of the passage of the in regard to the Electoral count. Laid on the table. He said that he would present to the Senate were it not addressed to the special committee. A telegram received this morning from Indiana, signed by 37 Republicans and 3 Democrats, expressing gratitude for the intelligent and patriotic labors of the special committee which have resulted in a bill for the settlement of the Presidential question, and expressing the most earnest desire that it may become a law.

Among the signatures to the telegram is the name of Conkling's colleague Governor, that of Governor Baker, who once was Lieut. Governor, that of Mr. Gordon, the Republican candidate for Attorney-General, and that of Benjamin Harrison, who as the candidate for Governor, carried the flag gallantly and led the late canvass in Indiana, though it was disastrous.

Mr. Conkling then handed the telegram to Mr. Morton, amidst laughter in the chamber, and in the galleries, and resumed his remarks from the point where he suspended yesterday, presented by Mr. Morton, and denied that the count of the votes which he thought to be wrong. He alluded to the difficulties which occurred in the Presidential contest in 1800 and, read from the records of Congress to show that a bill similar to the one now before the Senate was then considered. In the House of Representatives the debate on it was long and the bill inaugurated by John Marshall just one year before he took his seat on that high judgment seat, where over all the world he became renowned as an expounder of constitutional law.

At four o'clock this morning, the conclusion of Mr. Conkling's speech had not been received and our latest advices concerning the debate were to the effect the Senate would probably be in session all night.—Ed.]

House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Mr. McDill spoke in favor of the resolutions. He submitted the minority of the committee to the effect that if the proposition on the majority were true, that no vote could be counted without the consent of the House, it would give the House a practical veto power over every election by the people. He thought that President of the Senate had alone the power to count votes, but whether counted them; whether it was the President of the Senate alone, or together with the House and Senate, or whether it was the Senate and House without any participation on the part of the President of the Senate, the duty devolved was purely ministerial.

He maintained that the Constitution gave to Congress the control of the whole subject and that no Revision Board could oust Congress of its jurisdiction. The decision of the Louisiana Returning Board was not final, could not be final and there was no power known to the law which could make it final. The Returning Board of Louisiana was confined to the face of the returns. If that were so, and if the votes which it cast out were restored, the election of Tilden & Hendricks would be assured. The subject was postponed.

Mr. Payne of Ohio, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the existing law in regard to National banks. He explained the object of the bill to be to allow those banks to issue gold notes to the amount of 90 per cent. of their bonds to secure circulation and to redeem those banks in California to deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, five per cent. of their circulation as a redemption fund. The bill was passed.

The House at 3:20 proceeded to business on the Speaker's table and the Speaker again laid before the House from the President in regard to the use of troops at the late election at Brigham's prosecuted last Monday.

Mr. Woodford, New York, asked that the message had been already read in the old reading be dispensed with.

Mr. Hurlbut, of Ill., objected and required that not only the message but the accompanying documents be read.

The Speaker decided against the right to have the documents read, and was rebuked by Mr. Hoar that that ruling was in the very teeth of one made last week.

The Speaker decided he had no jurisdiction on the question on the reading and the message referred to the House. He put the question and decided the veto further inquiry.

Mr. Wood then offered his resolution that the message be referred to a select committee of eleven to inquire whether there had been an exercise of authority not warranted by the constitution and laws in the use of troops for which the President is justly responsible, with the power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Banks made an appeal for order that the power to send for persons and papers is not authority for such a resolution and should only be given when a committee reports it necessary. A long discussion ensued on the point of order, which the Speaker overruled and an appeal to the House from his decision was taken. That resolution was then adopted—yeas, 134, nays 75. The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1 A. M.

Indications.

In the Middle and Eastern States: Rising and high barometer, diminishing North to West winds, very generally colder and clear weather. Cautionary signals continued at Cape May, Sandy Hook, Thatcher's Island, Portland and Eastport.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

General Stuart L. Woodford, yesterday, took the oath of office as United States District Attorney at New York.

The John F. Cook school building for colored children, in Washington, was burned yesterday. Loss $17,000.

Professor Richard Somers Smith, aged 62, chief of the department of drawing at the Naval Academy, died suddenly at Annapolis, Tuesday.

Frank H. Jordan, of Portland, traveling agent for the Portland Star Match Co., was one of the passengers of the missing steamship George Cromwell, which sailed from Halifax for St. John's, N. F., on the 20 Instant, 1873.

The Colorado Senate has indefinitely postponed the resolution approving the Congressional compromise measure.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MEXICO.

Diaz Successful.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24. A special from the city of Mexico says after the battle at La Union all the troops at Yglesias laid down their arms and surrendered to Diaz, who is now at Guadalajara. Yglesias and his Cabinet fled to Manzanillo.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Monetary Quotations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

Money closed at 3@6 per cent.

Gold closed at 103¾.

STERLING EXCHANGE closed at 4.86@4.87.

Government Securities closed at the following quotations:

[Table illegible]

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—FLOUR is steady—prices unchanged. Superfine western and State, 5.60@6.00; common to good extra Ohio, 6.10@6.50; white wheat western, 6.45@7.50; Southern, 6.75@9.00. WHEAT is lower—No. 2 Chicago, 1.04@1.04½; No. 3 Milwaukee, 1.01@1.01½; ungraded Spring, 1.04@1.08; No. 2 Chicago, 1.05 for winter red. CORN is lower—Western mixed, 61@61½; Southern white, 62@63; Western mixed, for new steamer mixed, 61@61½; for new steamer mixed, 61½@62; Southern white, 63@65; Western and State, 62@65. OATS are dull and lower—Mixed Western, 43@45; white Western and State, 48@55. BEEF is quiet and unchanged. PORK is quiet and unchanged—New Mess, 16.50@16.75; prime mess, 15.00@15.25; prime, 13.50@14.00. LARD is lower—Steam rendered, 10½@10¾; kettle, 11@11½. BUTTER is quiet and unchanged—Western, 17@25; State, 20@30. CHEESE is quiet and unchanged—Factory, 11@13; fine, 13½@14; rejected, 9@10. EGGS are dull and lower—Western, 28@29; State, 30@31. WHISKEY is quiet and unchanged—Western, 1.11; sales, 200 bbls. RICE is quiet and unchanged—Carolina, 7@8½; Rangoon, 6½@6¾. SUGAR is quiet and unchanged—Fair to good refining, 6½@6¾; refining, 6¾@7; centrifugal, 8½@9½; sales, 1,000 hhds. MOLASSES is quiet and unchanged—New Orleans, 45@55; Cuba, 30@35. COFFEE is quiet and unchanged—Rio, 16@18½; Laguayra, 17@18½; Java, 23@25. TALLOW is quiet and unchanged—City, 7½@7¾; country, 7@7½. PETROLEUM is quiet and unchanged—Crude, 10½@10¾; refined, 20½@21½; sales, 1,000 bbls. FREIGHTS are steady—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-32d.; corn, 6½d.; wheat, 8d.; cheese, 50s.; tallow, 37½s.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—FLOUR is firm—No. 2 Spring 12.00@12.50. WHEAT is dull—No. 2 Spring 1.02@1.02½; rejected, 1.00@1.01; No. 3 Spring, 1.00@1.01; No. 2 Spring, 1.02@1.02½. CORN is dull—No. 2, 37½@38. OATS are dull—No. 2, 27½@28. RYE is dull—No. 2, 70@71. BARLEY is dull—No. 2, 1.00@1.01. PORK is dull—mess, 15.50@15.75. LARD is dull—steam, 11.25@11.30. FREIGHTS to LIVERPOOL, dull.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the mercury stood 10° below 0.

Corbun this evening at the residence of Capt. Amos Essox street.

The Probate Court record of the past month will be found on the first page this morning.

The last of the course of Germans will be held this evening at Andrews' Assembly Rooms.

Remember the entertainment given by the Young Peoples' Society at the First Baptist Chapel this evening.

The second of the course of assemblies, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias, occurs this evening at Music Hall.

Tuesday evening twenty-five tons of fresh fish, mostly smelts, came over the E. & N. A. Railway from the Provinces, en route for Boston.

On the first page this morning will be found President Grant's message in reply to the House resolution, also a letter from South Carolina.

Yesterday as Alonzo Danforth, a teamster in this city, was lifting a barrel of kerosene from his sled, the barrel slipped and caught his right hand on the sled, breaking the little finger.

The chimney of City Hall burned out last night at half past eleven o'clock, and some people on the street, tried to get up an alarm of fire but were prevented from doing so as it did not amount to anything.

The sociable of St. John's Parish, held at the vestry of the church on French street last evening, was a very pleasant affair indeed. A superb supper was spread at 6 o'clock, after which the company, old and young spent the time until 9 in social intercourse and amusements.

VENAZIE GRANGE. The Venazie Grange, P. of H. of Venazie, C. M. Freeman, Master, installed their officers last Tuesday evening. A large number of the members of Queen city and other Granges were in attendance by invitation. After the installation ceremonies, were over, all present had a very prosperous condition and is constantly increasing in numbers.

SALMON EGGS. Yesterday Mr. George Dickey, the Eastern Express Messenger between this city and St. John, brought with other packages, 210,000 land-locked salmon eggs from the Grand Lake Salmon Breeding Establishment, which are to be distributed as follows: Alpinoso, Iowa, 10,000; Elgin, Ill., 10,000; Redwing, Minn., 10,000; Knoxville, Tenn., 10,000; Lynchburg, Va., 10,000; New Haven, Conn., 60,000; Winchester, Mass., 110,000.

ARM AMPUTATED. James McCormick, who met with a serious accident while at work in the woods, an account of which was published in yesterday's issue, had his arm amputated near the shoulder, leaving the joint entire, yesterday morning. He is now getting along very nicely. He obtained great fortitude throughout the whole operation, as in fact he has done ever since the accident happened, riding some 70 miles from the camp to a place where he could take the cars, being on the road about 36 hours before he reached this city, where he could get surgical attendance.

HOWES TO BOSTON.

PORTLAND AND WORCESTER LINE. H. N. Barnes, Esq., Agent on the above line of steamers, has been in Bangor completing arrangements for ticketing passengers directly from this city to points West. By the advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that state rooms on the Norwich Line of steamers, or Rooms or Berths over the all-rail route can be secured of Mr. Barnes at the Maine Central Station. Passengers can thus make sure of sleeping accommodations before leaving Bangor, and the company claim a saving of twelve hours between this city and Chicago over their connecting route—the Cars of the Portland & Rochester R. R. connect with the Maine Central at Westbrook Junction.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT which occurred Normburg Hall on Friday evening next, will be attended, by a large as well as first-class audience, yet there are still good seats obtainable, and many of them will be checked off to-day, so those who wish such seats will have to attend to the matter early. A special feature of the concert is the playing of Mr. Tregyang, whose first appearance before a Boston audience is thus spoken of by the Advertiser of that city:

"The great feature of the evening, however, was the advent of Mr. Tregyang, a harpist before a Boston audience. He has a firm yet fine touch, and exhibited such a perfect command over his instrument in the rendition of a difficult composition by Parish Alvars, that demands for a repetition were loudly made. They were complied with and the artist was again heartily applauded."

Miss Dora Wiley, is well known here and her singing forms a very charming addition to the beautiful music of the club. She has made rapid advancement in public favor for so young a singer, as will be seen by the following complimentary words from the Boston *Journal*, of her "Mariana":

"The principal interest in the performance centered in the Mariana of Miss Dora Wiley, the rendering of which was both artistic and faithful; her voice, a fine soprano, telling with good effect. She has not before been heard in this city. Her voice is of a very sweet quality, and she is remarkably favorable impressions."

The other members of the club are musicians, who rank among the very best artists of the country, and the concert will be one of the very best musical affairs of the winter.

Police Court.

Edward Silver came before the Court yesterday on the charges of drunkenness and assault. For the former he was fined $5 and costs, and in default of payment was committed.

James Curran, on the same charges, was fined the same amount, and in default, payment he was committed.

FROM ORONO.

Sudden Death.

Josiah S. Bennett, of Orono, aged 60 years, died suddenly at his own house yesterday afternoon. He had just returned from his usual trip to the city at 4 o'clock, and on reaching his kitchen, suddenly fell upon the floor and breathed his last. He leaves a widow and one son.

Mr. Anson Allen, of Orono, has been Commissioned Tax Collector by the Governor. Mr. Allen is an enthusiast in the study of Natural History, a man of liberal culture and is well known in the State.

FROM OLDTOWN.

The Woman's Temperance Crusade.

MR. EDITOR:—This society proposes changing the name to "Christian Temperance Union," as some of its members hoped they would thus more fully enlist the sympathy of Christian people which they have so eagerly sought to aid in subduing religious temperance reform, but they have decided not to change the title, some members not being willing to give up the old name by which they have for nearly three years stood by the altar and the cross in religious temperance work. Nearly three years ago a company of Christian women in Oldtown undertook to bring to bear religious influence against intemperance by means of prayer, kind words and deeds of charity towards the unfortunate and by faith in divine assistance, and there have been some to stand true to their purposes, amid all; states and stages, through all; and for cold, sickness and failure and are to-day as earnest in the good work, as fervent in prayer, and have as firm faith in the *Leading Hand* as when they first began. They have been able to do a good deal in seeing much accomplished for the town, and for individuals. May Heaven keep the work and prayer and self-denying effort. Rev. Dr. B. M. Pelt will give a lecture Monday evening, in Oldtown, under the auspices of the Crusade.

From Lincoln.

At the annual meeting of the North Penobscot Agricultural and Horticultural Society held at Lincoln January 19, 1877, the following board of officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. O. Ingersoll, Lincoln; Vice Presidents, John Hall, Medway, J. W. Berke, Lee, Joseph Burland, Lincoln; Secretary, W. B. Pinkham, Lincoln; Treasurer, Collector and Librarian, W. B. Pinkham, Lincoln; Trustees, Francis Crane, Lincoln, Solon Hall, Lincoln, L. F. Stratton, Mattawamkeag, Luther Clay, Lincoln, John F. Robinson, Lincoln, John B. Porter, Lowell, John P. Pickering, Lincoln, E. S. Ryerson, Lincoln, S. B. Gates, Winn.

A. O. Ingersoll, W. B. Pinkham, Luther Clay, John F. Robinson, L. F. Stratton and John Springer were chosen delegates to attend the Convention of Agricultural Societies of the County of Penobscot, to be held at Bangor January 31st, 1877, for the purpose of electing a member of the Board of Agriculture.

Business Items.

Relief Without a Doctor.

Things we need by no means be understood as deprecating, but rather encouraging, professional aid in disease, there are multitudes of instances where no doctor necessary or easy to obtain. A [illegible] with a comprehensive knowledge of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters emotional resource adequate to [illegible] which, medical advice would be [illegible] that morning could not perform. That morning tonic and purifier, indigestion; it exercises a [illegible] of body, urinary and [illegible] derangement, and specific [illegible] of frequent occurrence. It prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatic complaints, and [illegible] the nervous and [illegible] Sleep, digestion and appetite [illegible] it is extremely useful in [illegible] of malaria and convalescence. [illegible]

Marine Journal.

DISASTERS.

[illegible] from Hoboken for Providence [illegible] ashore on Conanicut Island [illegible] been heard of. Capt. Jones [illegible] Bath, and the captain [illegible]

DOMESTIC PORTS.

[illegible] Clara, Mitchell, Bay [illegible] Lunt and, bark Gazelle, [illegible] Lecraw, Hennacy, Sachs [illegible] Mitchell, Portland, Me. [illegible] Mary Ann, Allen, Bangor [illegible] Fowler, Boston. [illegible] Hall, for Calais;

CANNIBALS.

BY TANAS HODGSON BURNHAT.

"Jud," Aunt Sal T. when you kin read I will show you *Robinson Crusoe*."

In less than six months Jud was called upon to redeem his promise. He could read.

This occurred a few weeks after Craddock had been established at the lodge at the Hall by Lucas. The day Aunt Sal gave Jud his well earned reward she had a package to send to Mrs. Craddock, and when the boy came for the book she employed him as a messenger to the park.

"If you will take these things to Mrs. Craddock, Jud, I shall be much obliged," she said, "and please tell her that I will drive out to see her to-morrow."

Jud accepted the mission readily. With *Not a Bit Lonely* and *Robinson Crusoe* under his arm, these miles were a trivial matter. He trudged off, whistling with keen delight. As he went along he could fortify himself with an occasional glance at the hero and his many feats. "What would he not have sacrificed at the prospect of being cast with Nic upon a desert island?"

"Good Samary" sat near the chimney corner, smoking his pipe, and making several caustic comments upon the conduct of Parliament, then in session, of which report of proceedings he was reading an account in a small but highly-seasoned newspaper. Sammy shook his head ominously over the peppery reports, but feeling it as well to reserve his opinions for a select audience at The Crowd allowed Mrs. Craddock to perform her household tasks unmolested.

Hearing Jud at the door, she turned his head.

"Dere's a boy, I 'spect," he said. "I'm too comfy. What's brewten?"

"Gone to fix the silks for the lecture," Jud answered, producing his parcel. "Miss Anice sent me with it."

"Put it to the end bess, than," said Sammy. "Jes' to her. There find her in the back kitchen."

Having done as he was bidden, Jud came back again to the *front room*. Mrs. Craddock had hospitably provided him with a huge sandwich of bread and cheese, and Nic to love him with expectant eyes.

"Sit ee down, lad," said Sammy condescendingly. "I 'spect thee 'ont get ten a walk both'afore and behind, thee. What book's gotten under thy arm?"

Jud regarded the volume with evident pride and exultation.

"It's *Robinson Crusoe*, that there is," he answered briefly.

Sammy shook his head dubiously.

"Dunno know as I'd ever be'rd on him. He's no Scripter, is he?"

"No," said Jud, repelling the insinuation stoutly, "he's not."

"Good book, as I's ev' look at."

Jud said it well.

"Lecter's pictur's in it," he commented eagerly, "there's one at the front. That there's me, 'cept no oilskin to the front-piece. What's Fleet's like."

Sammy gave it a sharp glance, then another, and then held the book at arm's length, regarding Robinson's goat-skin jacket and its covering of rips, of his spectacles.

"Well I'm dim'd!" he exclaimed. "I'm dim'd as I would do like to see that chap i' Hengland. What's he tally gotten on?"

"He's dressed in goat-skins. He war cast upon a desert island, an' had no owt else to wear."

"I thowt he must 'a' been 'reduced' i' circumstances, or he'd niver 'a' turned out i' that rigg. Jes he thowt more o' comfort than appearances. What wur he doin' a-casting himself on a desert island. Wur he root i' the upper story?"

"He war ship wrecked," triumphantly. "He'd drifted him to the shore, an' he built himself a hut, an' gettle' goats an' birds, an'—an' sich sorts—an'—he's the grittiest chap that ever seed. Miss Anice gave it me."

"Has she read it herself?"

"Aye, ever so tells me most on it."

Sammy turned the volume over, and looked at the back of it, and the edges of the leaves, at the gilt-lettered title.

"I would na be surpr sed," he observed with a dubious gravity, "I would na be surpr sed—if that's the case—as there's summ in it."

Jud is Eye to feel that is next to the best on it," accepted Jud in enthusiasm. "There's summ on it Friday, an' a lot o' Bollys to eat each other—eating bits t'ney on—"

"Look ee here," interposed Craddock, in curiosity and interest getting the better of his dignity, and his pipe and reading, "that's something as I never heard on—cannibals an' that loike. Pick thee up the pieces, an' let's hear summat about the cannibals that has to 'ave to 'do to do nowt but eat."

Jud needed no second invitation. Sharing the general opinion that "Old Sammy Wyvern is a rum 'un to work," he could not help feeling that his confidence was complimented by his attention. He picked out his place, as his hearer had advised him, and plunged into the details of the exploit at once with pride and determination. Though this does not in any have both of a style peculiar to the book, and his pronunciation occasionally resulting in its originality, still he managed to get the gist of the story. He pulled at his pipe so furiously that the foreign element turned and head was enveloped with amazing rapidity, and it was necessary to refill it two or three times; he rubbed his ordinary knees with both hands occasionally, and slapped one of them in the intensity of his interest, and when Jud stopped he could only express himself in his usual emphatic formula:

"Well, I am dim'd! An' that says as that chap's name wur Robyson?"

"Aye, Robyson Crusoe."

"Well, I must say as I'd be loike to have known him. I did know a man by the name o' Robyson once, but it could na have been him, for he wur no 'count o' a chap. I tell ee, east o' a desert island he would not 'ave been 'count for gumption to do aw that there—does Robyson could na. He could na 'ave been doing an' besides he could na 'ave 'ad no guns that there feller's done."

There was a pause, in which Craddock laid his pipe down, and reflectively, slowly, and with evident relish, ejaculated:

"Cannybeans! the lokes too!" he said. "There's a sight o' things as a man don't know, eh, Jud? Why, I never heard of cannybeans, eh? Why, I never heard of cannybeans, eh? I am no considert ignorant by the most of folk." Then to Jud rose to go, "Art thee goin'?" he asked. "Well, I don't see as I'd loike to hear summ more about Robyson; but if the man go, the mun, I suppose. Sather here, could the coop again an' bring him up there."

"I mean't; I dunna mo'nd the walk."

"Then thee do it," getting up to accompany him to the gates. "An' I'll gie thee a copper now an' then to pay thee. There's summat i' a book o' that sort. Coom thee again soon as the coo', an' we'll go on wi' the canny bits."—*Part of "That Love of Learning" in Scribner's Monthly for February.*

BOILED DINNERS.

The degeneracy of the modern stomach spoils the appreciation of some of the best of our series of gastronomic essays. To waste of pies, or pudding, or of buckwheat cakes, or boiled dinners, or any other hearty and generous food, for this generation of dyspeptics and in-doors men, is like describing upon skating and rowing in a hospital for cripples, or dilating upon public and oratory in a deaf and dumb asylum. The so are so many "rice-and-toast" chaps and oatmeal and bran-bread humbugs, and gastric-jaiceless individuals who devote their time to finding out what "don't agree with them," that one cannot count upon the sympathy of his readers when reviving the recollections of good living. Nevertheless, we deem it a duty to do our part to prevent the abolition of the old-time "Substantials." Chief among these we must ever rank the boiled dinner,—which, if the cook keeps on refining it, will soon be, "though lost to sight, to memory dear." For a boiled dinner, like baked beans, cannot survive "style." A genteel boiled dinner is to the real article what a gas fire in a gilded cast-iron backlog is to the old, glowing, brick fireplace. As the first innovation, the potatoes were mashed; then the beets were omitted; then sweet, juicy, home-raised corned beef was supplanted by a leathery "mannalin" from the butcher's; then each article was cooked separately; and finally the cabbage was banished, because it "scented up the house" in cooking—though a boiled dinner without cabbage is like a roast turkey without stuffing, or the play of ham-and-eggs with the ham left out. A piece of boiled salt beef, flanked with a few regulation vegetables, cooked as they are for any other meal, doesn't constitute a boiled dinner, any more than a friendless fighting cock makes a game supper.

For the genuine boiled dinner, such as did good to the stomachs and souls of the sturdy men of a nation, [illegible] corned beef slowly that a purpose, a bowl; but a streaks of pickle which if you can't and have it, with a piece of color. The and mode of some while the serted hot, will boil it pieces. It ed in hot w The fact—nothing some proof flavour is a knows the ere cannot ate cannot be like the salt beef that has lost its savor. There should be no dessert after a boiled dinner, unless it be fresh fruit. Nothing is more incongruous or unnecessary than a lot of pastry or sweetmeats after such a repast.

Of course, every body cannot regularly eat such a meal. But for none such hanging it is the simplest relief that their stomachs, or rules of life, there is at fault. A man who huddles into a crowded street car and harries to his business, bends over his desk, or perches on his stool, or stands at his counter all day, with not a breath of fresh air in his lungs, or exercise enough to stir his sluggish blood, who dashes and for tell pellets to be gallowed, a hasty lunch, and bolts a fat greasy mid and lustless body to his hearty meal late in the day—who robs himself of every ounce of conscious work or seeks recreation in the vitiated air of a crowded theatre or hall—such a man cannot be expected to really relish any hearty food. But he shouldn't in justice berate the articles that others find wholesome. Because they have suddenly become virulent poison shall there be no more cakes and ale? or, to paraphrase the quotation to meet the case: Because you have not the stomach of a saint shall there be no more boiled dinners?—*Golden Rule.*

CELERY AS A CURE-ALL.—The habitual daily use of this vegetable is much more beneficial to such than most people are aware of. Its virtues are familiar to many thousands who, from various causes, had become so much affected by nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves in a windy day, and by a moderate daily use of the blanched footstalks of celery as it is said they become as strong and steady as other people. I have known others so nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state for agitation, and they were in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a moderate daily use of blanched footstalks of celery, in a relatively short time. I have known others so afflicted find great relief from the use of celery. It will be no disappointment to those who wishes to come or go with it, whether in pressing or rising, as it is a healthful vegetable.—*The Hartford Courant.*

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"Thanksgiving Day," sketches, and poems of various kinds for children,

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"Boy Life in Dublin," by Mrs. Hall,

"Boy Life in Paris," by Edmondo de Amicis,

"Boy Life in Holland," by Hendrik Conscience,

"Boy Life in Iceland and Greenland," by Mrs. Brassey,

"Boy Life in Russia," by Ivan Turgenieff,

"Boy Life in Spain," by Fernan Caballero,

"Boy Life in Switzerland," by Heidi,

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